

KING GEORGE WED ONLY ONCE

MORGANATIC MARRIAGE STORY
DISPROVED IN COURT.Mylius, Convicted of Libel, Goes to Prison
for a Year, King's Letter of Denial
Read in Court After Trial in Which
He Could Not Testify as a Defense.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A special jury sitting under Lord Chief Justice Alverstone in the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice brought in a verdict of guilty today against Edward Mylius, one of the editors of the leaflet *Liberty*, published in Paris by Edward H. James.

The charge against Mylius was the publication and circulation of a defamatory libel about King George, asserting that he had been morganatically married previously to his marriage with Queen Mary. Mylius received a sentence of twelve months imprisonment.

After the sentence had been pronounced Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General, who conducted the prosecution, read a signed letter from the King authorizing him to state publicly in a court of law that he had never been morganatically married; that he had never gone through any ceremony of marriage except with the Queen, and further that he would have attended the trial and given evidence to this effect if he had not been advised by the law officers of the Crown that it would be unconstitutional for him to do so.

The King of England, complainant in a libel prosecution against an obscure nobody, the case to be tried by a Judge and jury just as any other case such as the extraordinary case placed before Lord Chief Justice Alverstone and twelve good men and true this morning. The arrest of Edward Mylius five weeks ago and everything else connected with the case that could be known has appeared in THE SUN, but the British people until today did not realize what a strange case was in hand. In a way, it may be said they did not believe what was plainly true. Today when the case was all over, it being rapidly disposed of, they were bemused, and hardly knew what to think.

The story of King George's morganatic marriage is a wearisome piece of gossip, to prove the truth of which unlimited money and ingenuity have been expended in vain for fifteen years. As soon as he came to the throne King George determined to kill two stories which long had held the field. One was that he was a heavy drinker and the other this story of a morganatic marriage.

As regards the latter particularly, he was influenced by Queen Mary, who doubtless has felt most keenly the slanderous imputation. It was hoped it might have been disposed of once for all by the guarded allusion made to it by the late Archbishop Benson when King, then Prince, George married the Princess Mary in 1893, but that did not suffice. The story has been repeated again and again. It could not be printed in England, as no printing firm would dare risk its existence by publishing the story, but the rumor has passed from mouth to mouth, and now it has been printed in Paris and published in England.

The King and Queen immediately seized the opportunity to stamp out what for years they have taken to heart to an extent which surprised even many of their most intimate friends. As soon as King George ascended the throne, it may be recalled, these two stories were directly contradicted by the Bishop of Norwich in a sermon and in other ways, and through equally impressive sources attempts were made in plain talk to assure the King's subjects that there was no truth in the stories, but plain language seemed to have no more effect than Archbishop Benson's carefully veiled references, so as soon as the opportunity offered King George appealed to the law courts; that is, appealed to his people.

What has been the result? It is difficult at the moment to say. The story of this marriage is believed by many, but a vast majority of the people have never heard of it until to-day or rather will not hear of it until to-morrow when they see the morning papers. It is only a small proportion of the population of the British Isles who see an afternoon paper.

In London men's opinions are divided. Some say it was a good, pious thing to go for it when the chance offered. Others say that the King and Queen, especially the latter, are hypersensitive to gossip. There, again, say the libel action. The libel action was not a good thing to be desired, but despite the varying opinions the feeling of all their utterances is one of sympathy with the King and Queen, who are perhaps, so far as their position admits, the most loving and domesticated couple in the United Kingdom.

Mylius was arrested here several weeks ago while circulating copies of the paper containing an old story about the present King while he was Prince of Wales. The chief editor and publisher of the paper, Edward Holden James, who is described as a philosophical anarchist, did not come to London, as he feared that he too would be arrested. James is a nephew of Henry James, the novelist, and of Prof. William James of Harvard, who died recently. He was formerly a lawyer in Boston.

Long before the time fixed for the hearing all the entrances to the court room were besieged by great crowds anxious to gain admittance. The court room was packed a minute or two after the doors opened.

The King himself was not present. The prosecution was represented by Attorney-General Isaacs, Solicitor-General Simon and Messrs. Rowlett & Muir, while Home Secretary Churchill occupied a seat next to the public prosecutor.

Mylius, who defended himself, pleaded justification for the publication of the alleged libels, alleging that they were published for the public benefit. He adopted the plan of defence prepared by Mr. James, his chief, and demanded the presence of the prosecutor (King George), who he claimed had no case of libel against him unless the prosecutor is present in person.

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone replied that the defendant was aware of the fact that under the Constitution the King could not be summoned to appear in court.

Mr. Mylius next requested that he be allowed to ask the jurors if they were able to render a fair and impartial verdict.

The Lord Chief Justice ruled that this was not a proper question to ask the jury.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the libel was of a grave and serious character. It was described as a philosophical anarchist, did not come to London, as he feared that he too would be arrested. James is a nephew of Henry James, the novelist, and of Prof. William James of Harvard, who died recently. He was formerly a lawyer in Boston.

The libels as printed were accompanied by expressions which were intended to promote republican ideas, the precept proceedings were not concerned with these. They were directed against Mylius solely because he had circulated in England a libellous attack on the King.

There were three definite charges and the publication of them was made in November and December in the *Liberator*, which was described as "an international republic" printed and published in Paris by James. Copies of this paper were despatched from Paris by James to Mylius for the purpose of distribution in England.The Attorney-General after explaining the nature of the libels read a portion of the article in the *Liberator*, which was headed "Sanctified Bigamy." The passages complained of were as follows:

"During the year 1890 in the Island of Malta the man who is now the King of England was united in lawful and holy wedlock with the daughter of Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, an Admiral of the British navy. Of this marriage, offspring were born. At the time of that marriage the Duke of Clarence, eldest brother of the present King, was heir to the throne. Subsequently the Duke of Clarence died, leaving the present King heir to the throne."

"It is now that we are offered the spectacle of the immorality of monarchy in all its sickening, beastly monstrosity. In order to obtain a woman of royal blood for his pretended wife George Frederick, foully abandoned his true wife, the daughter of Sir Michael Culme-Seymour of the British navy, and entered into a sham and shameful marriage with a daughter of the Duke of Teck in 1893."

"The said George Frederick, not having obtained any divorce from his first wife, who by the common law of England and by the law of the Christian Church remained, and if she lives remains his true wife, committed the crime of bigamy, and he committed it with the aid and complicity of the prelates of the Anglican Church."

"This is the sickening and disgusting crime which has been admitted by the English Church, which married one man to two women. Our very Christian King and Defender of the Faith has a plurality of wives, just like any Mohammedan Sultan, and it has been sanctified by the Anglican Church."

"The daughter of Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, if she lives, is by the unchangeable law of the Christian Church, as well as by the ancient common law of England, the rightful Queen of England and her children are the rightful heirs to the English throne."

"The Attorney-General Isaacs, continuing, said that although the burden of proof really lay with the defendant, the prosecution would call evidence utterly refuting the libels. It was, he said, constitutionally impossible for the King to go into the witness box and deny the statements personally, but fortunately the prosecution was able to establish beyond all doubt the falsity of the accusations."

At the conclusion of the Attorney-General's speech Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, who was appointed commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet in 1892, went into the witness box. He testified that his elder daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was now the wife of Capt. Napier of the royal navy. His other daughter died in 1905.

The witness testified that he sailed for Malta in July, 1893. (The libellous article said the marriage took place at Malta in 1893.) His wife and daughter were with him. His daughters were also there in the winters of 1894 and 1895. They were never at Malta on any other occasion. The daughter, Grace, died at the age of 22. She was therefore only 16 years old in 1893. She was never married and had never even spoken to the present King.

Miss Napier, formerly Mary Elizabeth Culme-Seymour, the only living daughter of the Admiral, was the next witness. She testified that she was married to Capt. Napier in 1899. She had never been married before. She had first met the present King when she was a young girl. He was then a cadet on board the warship *Albatross*. She did not see him again until February, 1892, when he attended a reception given at her father's Portsmouth house in 1898.

Mrs. Napier said her first visit to Malta was in November, 1893, five months after the King's marriage to Queen Mary. The King, then the Prince of Wales, was not at Malta at all when they (the Culme-Seymours) were there. The evidence of Mrs. Napier was corroborated by her three brothers.

A witness for the Admiralty then produced the record which showed that the King had not served on any ship touching at Malta in 1893.

The Crown Advocate for Malta testified that by the law of Malta the registration of marriage is compulsory. He had thoroughly searched all the registers between 1883 and 1893 and could find no entry bearing on the present case.

Attorney-General Isaacs during his argument for the prosecution read extracts from correspondence between Edward Holden James and the prisoner, Mylius, with the object of showing that the latter was not merely a messenger, but the person who was really responsible for the distribution of the *Liberator* in England.

The correspondence showed that for several months before the publication of the libels James conducted inquiries with the object of securing a verification of his story. That he failed in this was shown by extracts from a letter written by him to Mylius in which he said:

"The truth is to begin to agitate in the matter. If we have not stated the facts correctly we will hear what the other side has to say."

Attorney-General Isaacs, whose address was one of the most striking ever heard in a court of law, compelled almost breathless attention as he concluded by asking the jury to find a verdict for the King.

"It is not the monarchy," he declared, "for which protection has been sought in this court. The monarchy in this country is not a person, but a principle. It is the principle of the monarchy. But your protection is sought for the King as a man, for the King as a husband, for the King as a father. Your protection is sought for the honor of the King."

"In submitting this case to you," continued the Attorney-General, "I do not ask you to deal with it in any other way than you would the most ordinary case between one citizen and another. The same rules of evidence apply, the same considerations must apply."

Finally, the Attorney-General asked the jury to bear in mind that the King was not the less entitled to a verdict of the jury, to the protection of an English court of justice against any attack made on his honor, because he happened to be the King.

At the conclusion of the prosecuting Attorney's address Mylius addressed the court. He quoted extracts from legal

authorities to show that in consequence of the absence of the prosecutor the court had no jurisdiction and that the procedure against him was irregular. On that ground he asked that the action be dismissed.

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone ruled against him and Mylius thereupon refused to proceed any further.

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone in summing up said the sentence he would be able to pass upon the defendant was wholly inadequate for such gross and infamous libels. Every man and woman in the civilized world, he declared, would recoil from the use of such weapons against any one, especially the King, who was debarrated from taking the ordinary means of protecting himself.

The jury then retired and returned with a verdict of guilty. The Lord Chief Justice then imposed a sentence of one year's imprisonment.

COLOMBIA MAY SPLIT IN TWO.

Coast States Angry at Bogota League of Plunder Thieves to Secede.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BOGOTA, Feb. 1.—Cauca, Bolivar and Magdalena, the coast States of Colombia and the three richest departments in that republic, are on the eve of secession. United action by the three would almost certainly secure their independence, for combined they are stronger than all the rest of the country. Colombia then will be relegated to the obscurity of an interior country like Bolivia and Paraguay.

Dissensions between the littoral portions of Colombia and Bogota, the capital, and its surrounding interior States is the cause of the secession movement. President Restrepo is moving heaven and earth to avert the impending blow. Proclamations appealing to the patriotism of the citizens and pride in a "united nation" are coming regularly from the executive palace, but "patriotism seems to have died as fast as the plunderband of Bogota has grown," says a diplomat's report to this nation, once itself a part of the strident frontier land.

It is the progress of Panama within the last seven years which has brought the relations between the coast and interior country to the point where secession is under consideration. Bogota rules the rest of the country with a rod of iron, meanwhile waxing fat off the customs and taxes assessed against the really progressive coast.

The political ring of Bogota is notorious even in South America. It was the rapacity of this ring which lost Panama to Colombia. A little less greed and the United States would have purchased the Canal Zone from that nation instead of taking advantage of the independence of Panama. The coast people understand this fully.

The same ring has elected President after President, always from the vicinity of Bogota. Evidence of waning power came when President Restrepo was elected in defiance to its will. However, even he is from another interior State and out of sympathy with the modern spirit of the coast departments.

COLD WEATHER FLIGHTS.

French Military Aviators Make Good Records Start on 500 Mile Trip.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The cold weather does not prevent the military aviators from continuing their training. To-day Lieut. Menard flew with a passenger from Châlons camp to Satory, a distance of 112 miles, in two hours.

Capt. Bellenger went up at Vincennes at 8:45 this morning for a flight to Pau, a distance of 500 miles. He reached Pau at 10:20 A. M., Poitiers at 1:35 P. M., and Bordeaux at 4:50 P. M.

In accordance with his programme he will remain over night at Bordeaux. He is using a Blériot monoplane.

LABORERS KILLED AT PANAMA.

Work Train and Sand Train Collide. Seventeen Men Injured.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—A collision occurred this morning between a work train and a sand train on the Panama Railroad near Panama. Three laborers were killed and seventeen injured.

The work train was carrying a number of laborers to the scene of their work. It ran into an open switch on which the sand train was standing.

HAVANA FARM BANK OPEN.

Institution Chartered by Cuban Congress to Promote Agricultural Development.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—The Territorial Bank of Cuba opened its doors for business today. It was organized by an act of Congress passed last summer for the purpose of promoting agricultural development by lending money on rural properties on easy terms at low interest.

Diaz Villages, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is president of the bank.

30 DEAD; MANY HURT.

Passenger Train Wrecked Between Tarragona and Valencia, Spain.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Feb. 1.—A passenger train on the railway from Valencia to Tarragona was derailed today. Thirty persons were killed and many injured.

PUBLISHED SUE LIBELERS.

New "Yosbel" Preceding Merged With That of Mascagni, the Composer.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 1.—Publisher Sonzogno has entered suit against Liebler & Co. of New York for annulling the contract for the production of Mascagni's "Yosbel." The case has been merged with that of Mascagni against the firm.

Mr. Phillips' Death in Dublin.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—The coroner's jury in the case of Andrew Phillips of New York, who died suddenly at his hotel here Monday night, returned a verdict today that his death was caused by a disease, to which the fracture of a rib caused by an automobile accident September contributed.

Austrian Kaiser Receives Mrs. Battey.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—The Emperor Francis Joseph today gave an audience to Mrs. Battey, the American author, who is writing a book dealing with the Austrian Empire. The Emperor cordially welcomed her for some time.

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DEATH OF ADMIRAL SPERRY

SUCCEURS TO A SUDDEN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

Distinguished Himself by Cutting Off Aguilado's Retreat From Manila. His Great Chance Came When He Took the Fleet Around the World.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Rear Admiral Charles Stillman Sperry, U. S. N., retired, former commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, died at the Naval Medical School Hospital here this morning shortly before 11 o'clock from a sudden attack of pneumonia. He came to Washington from his home in Newport last Friday on special temporary duty under the State Department. He went to the hospital yesterday morning and the physicians diagnosed his ailment as pneumonia. While he had suffered for some years from stomach trouble, his death was sudden and unexpected.

Charles Stillman Sperry, who for many months was the "old man" to a whole fleet of sailors and who achieved something that was the envy of every officer in the United States navy, was a native of Brooklyn. The son of Corydon Stillman Sperry and Catherine Elizabeth (Leavenworth) Sperry, he was born September 2, 1847. During his boyhood his family moved to Watertown, Conn., and in the public schools of that town he had his early education. He prepared for the Naval Academy at Annapolis and entered with the class of 1869. Successive promotions to ensign, master, and lieutenant followed his entrance into active duty in the navy.

Nothing in the line of his sea duty was especially noteworthy until in 1891 and for two years thereafter he helped to make picturesquely the cruise of the then much vaunted White Squadron, Uncle Sam's poor little first attempt at a modern navy. After the return from Europe and South America Commander Sperry became, in 1893, president of the War College.

But this promotion did not come until after a rare chance had been given Sperry to distinguish himself. During the short war with Spain he had chafed in the routine duties of ordnance officer at the Brooklyn navy yard and had not had a chance to go out with the fleet that he longed for. He was in the line of duty at the outbreak of the war, however, he had been in command of the cruiser *Yorktown* since 1890. When the revolt of Aguinaldo broke up, early in 1899, Sperry was ordered to take the *Yorktown* down the coast of Luzon and cut off Aguinaldo's retreat by a landing party in the Bay of Manila. Sperry's fleet was the command with a dash that won acclaim everywhere.In the course of the land maneuvers around the city, the *Yorktown* was captured by the insurgents, the full length of the ship was captured, and the crew was taken to the northern extremity of the island. Placed in command of the *Yorktown*, Sperry was detached for special duty in the state department, and was the first American representative to the Hague. He did much in formulating the principles of international law, and he was the first to place the Hague court at The Hague.Sperry's great chagrin and the battle of Roosevelt came on his cruise. He was in command of the *Yorktown* when he was ordered to take the fleet around the world. He was in command of the fleet under R. H. Hampton Roads, and when the *Yorktown* was captured by the insurgents, the full length of the ship was captured, and the crew was taken to the northern extremity of the island. Placed in command of the *Yorktown*, Sperry was detached for special duty in the state department, and was the first American representative to the Hague. He did much in formulating the principles of international law, and he was the first to place the Hague court at The Hague.

Justice Rogers died yesterday morning at his home in Watertown, N. Y. His death was the result of an injury to his head received in a fall on an icy sidewalk two weeks ago. Justice Rogers was 65 years old. He was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., December 2, 1845. In early life he taught school. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1868 and practiced law in Watertown until 1890, when he was elected to the bench of the New York court of sessions. He was elected to the bench of the Fifth Judicial District for a term expiring December 31, 1911.

Justice Rogers had held court several times in New York city. He had been convicted of conspiracy before he was elected to the bench. He had been convicted of the murder of Sarah Brennan, wife of Albert T. Patrick, convicted of murdering William Marsh Rice, the last time Patrick was sentenced. Several years ago, before going on the bench, Justice Rogers was called to New York to assist the District Attorney in prosecuting violations of the election law. He succeeded in getting a number of convictions.

Obituary Notes.

Winfield Scott Thrasher, County Judge of Cattaraugus county, died at his home in Dayton, N. Y., yesterday morning of hardening of his arteries, at the age of 82 years. Judge Thrasher had been a resident of Dayton for many years and was always prominent in affairs of the town and county. He was first appointed County Judge by Gov. Black in 1897. He was held in high esteem throughout western New York for his legal learning and sterling integrity. He was survived by his wife, who is a daughter of the late State Senator Norman Allen; eight children and six grandchildren.

Dr. Charles E. Work, of 50 Madison street, Brooklyn, died in the Brooklyn Hospital yesterday of heart disease. He was physician to the R. E. T. Employees Benefit Association. He was born in Evansville, Ind., in 1881 and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1907. In the same year he entered the United States marine hospital service and was attached to hospitals in New York and Chicago. Last year he resigned from the service to take the position with the hospital in New York. He is survived by his wife and one child.

The Rev. Clarence Beebe, widely known Presbyterian minister, died at his home in Vernon, Quebec county, N. Y., yesterday at the age of 74 years after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was graduated from the Theological Seminary and from the Auburn Theological Seminary. He held pastorates at Brockport, West Whitfield and Port Byron and had been at the latter place twenty years when he retired six years ago. Besides his wife he is survived by one son, the Rev. Frederick G. Beebe of Patagonia, Ill.

Major Moore Richardson, a direct descendant of Amos Richardson, one of the early Massachusetts colonists, died on Tuesday at his home, 62 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, at the age of 85 years. He was formerly prominent in club circles, and he lived in retirement for some time because of ill health. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

Rudolf Bullerbach, at one time well known in local musical circles, is dead in Moscow after a short illness. He made his career chiefly in Russia, although born in Berlin in 1838. He conducted orchestras in St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kiev, Warsaw and Riga. At one time he was a candidate for the conductorship of the Philharmonic Orchestra here.

LEVI P. MORTON IN PARIS.

Former Vice-President to Make a Long Visit in Very Good Health.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice-President of the United States, arrived here today for a long visit. He is in excellent health.

ATTACK AMERICAN BONDS.

German Conservative to Raise Issue of Outflow of the Country's Cash.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Count Knitz, a member of the Conservatives and probably the Centrists, has given notice that he will interpellate the Chancellor of the Reichstag on what measures he will take to prevent the flooding of the German money market with foreign securities and the excessive flow of German capital abroad.

The interpellation is obviously directed against the quotation of American bonds and shares on the Berlin bourse, and is prompted, it is reported, by a impending application for the admission of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

It is expected the Chancellor will say that the admission of foreign securities can only be decided upon each separate case and according to a condition of the market.

FIRST THAMES DREADNOUGHT.

The Thunderer Successfully Launched To Have 1200 Guns.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Thunderer*, the first Dreadnought to be built on the Thames, was successfully launched this afternoon from the yards of the Thames Iron Works.

She is of 22,000 tons displacement. She will carry 12 of the new 13.5 inch guns.

Her speed is estimated at twenty-two knots an hour.

TERMINAL INQUEST.

Coroner Peck Thinks Both Roads Responsible for Operations Therein.

The division of the responsibility for the service of a terminal of the terminal took up the third day of the inquest yesterday into the death of the thirteen persons who were killed in the explosion at the Grand Central terminal on December 19. Even or Adelbert R. Whaley, general manager of the terminal and superintendent of the electric zone, left the stand the day still looked puzzled as to what had happened. The coroner, however, charged the joint service and equipment.

When he was asked whether Albert Whaley, the motorman of the train which wrecked the bumper, smashing one which led to the escape of gas, had done his full duty, Mr. Whaley said he didn't think he had, this because of not after the war, however, he had been in command of the cruiser *Yorktown* since 1890. When the revolt of Aguinaldo broke up, early in 1899, Sperry was ordered to take the *Yorktown* down the coast of Luzon and cut off Aguinaldo's retreat by a landing party in the Bay of Manila. Sperry's fleet was the command with a dash that won acclaim everywhere.

JUSTICE ROGERS DEAD.

Result of Injury Received in a Fall on an Icy Sidewalk.

Supreme Court Justice Watson M. Rogers died yesterday morning at his home in Watertown, N. Y. His death was the result of an injury to his head received in a fall on an icy sidewalk two weeks ago. Justice Rogers was 65 years old. He was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., December 2, 1845. In early life he taught school. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1868 and practiced law in Watertown until 1890, when he was elected to the bench of the New York court of sessions. He was elected to the bench of the Fifth Judicial District for a term expiring December 31, 1911.

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STOP SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

U. S. TROOPS GUARD ALL THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Rebels Appear at Ciudad Juarez; Diaz Troops Go to Meet Them—Railroad and Telegraph Lines Still Cut Off—Bandits Make Good Hunt in Torreon.

EL PASO, Feb. 1.—The Texas border is now securely guarded against the smuggling of contraband arms into Mexico. Ten troops of cavalry numbering sixty men, were stretched from here to Brownsville. Mounted infantry from Fort Bliss, near this city, are assisting close to El Paso and all the customs inspectors along the border have been appointed deputy United States marshals. In addition twenty new customs inspectors have been deputized.

To-night a reconnoitering party of rebels was seen near Ciudad Juarez opposite El Paso and all the available cavalry was sent southwest in the direction of the party. The volume of fire in Juarez was hastily summoned and armed to guard the city.

A brother of Pascual Orozco, Commander of the rebels in western Chihuahua, is held a prisoner in Juarez and it is rumored that Orozco is to try to capture the town to free his brother. The custom house in Juarez has been fortified by piling sand bags inside in the patio.

The railroad between El Paso and Chihuahua is still cut and two passenger trains and a trainload of cattle are marooned between the two points. All mail for Mexico is being sent from here to Eagle Pass. Telegraph wires are still cut. The bridge burned on the Mexican Northern road south of here yesterday has been repaired without interference and was evidently accidentally burned, as the officials of the road say.

Five of the seven members of the Mexican National train crew arrested in Juarez last week on charges of smuggling ammunition beneath the Pullman car have been released by the Mexican authorities in Juarez. The ammunition was found beneath the car, but it was Mexican arms and not the American ones. The men openly declare that Mexico is to capture it and make a reputation.

Reports come of fighting south of El Paso between the Northwestern and the Mexican National line where insurgents have no doubt met the Eighteenth Battalion of Mexican Federal Infantry which was disentrained at Gallegos last Friday to march west to Casas Grandes. There are reports that rebels cut off advance guards of Gen. Torres in Sonora yesterday and completely annihilated them, first burning bridges and then trapping the Federals.

Also reported, Coyame was the announced destination of 500 rebels who left the vicinity of Ojinaga early in the week. Second reports, however, state that the armed men, alleged by the authorities to be bandits, sacked yesterday the stage of Manuel Abascal, a wealthy Mexican merchant in the Santa Teresa district near here, robbing it of its entire stock, valued at \$7,000. They loaded the booty into twenty wagons and drove off toward

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